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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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MINISTER ADDRESSES JOINT COMMISSION MEETING IN PARIS

MB300638 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Our government's minister of transport and communications, Fernando Muteka, who is in Paris heading the Angolan delegation to the meeting of the Angolan-French Joint Commission, emphasized at the opening session today that the meeting is being held at a time of world economic crisis and tension in southern Africa, which is caused by the Namibian conflict and by South African attacks against Angola.

Comrade Muteka said that the situation in Angola is aggravated by the war imposed by the South Africans, which causes uncountable human and material losses. He said that the sabotage operations culminated with the military occupation of part of the Angolan province of Cunene, which is one of the causes aggravating the situation, the minister of transport and communications said. Comrade Fernando Muteka said that these military operations take place at a time when one sees a drop in the price of raw materials on the international market.

Referring to the joint commission, the Angolan minister said the question of water supply to the city of Luanda is also on the agenda.

The French minister of external relations for cooperation, Christian Nucci, noted that general agreements were signed last year which call for the two countries to meet annually on a joint commission basis. The present session of the joint commission will deal with matters related to agriculture, industry, transportation, health and education.

CSO: 3442/167

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS IN MAY--The central committee of the Cameroonian National Union (CNU), the single party, decided on Tuesday, 22 March, that the legislative elections will take place on 29 May throughout the territory.--Reuter [Excerpt] [Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Mar 83 p 3]

CSO: 3419/710

PRESIDENT PEREIRA INTERVIEWED ON STOPOVER

AB251714 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic of Cape Verde, His Excellency Aristides Pereira, this afternoon made a technical stopover in Bamako-Senou, from Ouagadougou where he spent 3 days on an official, working and friendly visit. He was welcomed by Gen Amadou Baba Diara, deputy secretary general of the party and minister of state charged with equipment, with whom were members of the Central Executive Bureau, the government, the bureau of the assembly and the diplomatic corps. The Cape Verdian head of state, who is also current chairman of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS] in an interview with Daouda Ndiaye, called on ICDCS member states to first and foremost rely on themselves instead of aid from the international community.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, we also are aware that your country is making great efforts to achieve an agreement between South Africa and Angola, and toward the independence of Namibia. Can you say, from the present stage of these negotiations, that the future is going to be bright?

[Answer] For issues like this one, we also have our own experience. We can say such negotiations are always difficult, and sometimes, they take time. There is need to be patient so that we can arrive at a solution to a problem which has generated so much interest from all quarters. So, in our view, what is positive is that the negotiations have begun and we hope they will continue. What is most important in our view is that talks have begun at the level of experts. We must wait, we must be patient, we must be persistent.

[Question] One last question, Mr President. With your permission, it concerns yourself. From foreign news agencies, we learned of rumors concerning your eventual resignation from the post of president of the Republic of Cape Verde. Is this true?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] age also matters. One cannot avoid old age. We do not think that we can live indefinitely [laughter] [words indistinct]. In any case, it is an issue that is worrying us and preoccupying us. But we think it should be studied. But in any case, [words indistinct]. [end recording]

CSO: 3400/1063

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT REFUTES BARDAI RADIO REPORT ON HOSTAGES

AB151044 Paris AFP in French 0941 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Bangui, 15 Mar (AFP)--The CAR Government has affirmed that it has "never negotiated nor does it intend to negotiate" with the legal authorities of Chad the exchange of an "imaginary hostage" against Chadian refugees.

In an official communique delivered to AFP in Bangui on Tuesday, the CAR Government also affirmed that no Chadian refugee in the CAR has been "handed over" to Chad's legal authorities.

On 8 March, Radio Bardai (the radio of Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government) monitored in Lome accused the CAR Government of having handed over 300 political refugees to Hissein Habre's Chadian authorities in exchange for "a CAR general being held hostage in Ndjamena." In their communique, the authorities in Bangui strongly denounced these "allegations" and affirmed that such procedures are contrary to the "practice" of the CAR Government and the customs of the CAR which is a "land of refuge, peace and justice." The communique explained that the CAR applies a policy of the right of refuge in accordance with international conventions.

Finally, the CAR Government believes that the authors of these "fantastic" reports are only trying to "discredit" the CAR and poison relations between sovereign states.

CSO: 3400/1064

RAWLINGS COMMENTS ON PDC, WDC 'CORRECTIVE' MEASURES

AB291847 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Mar 83.

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, warned today that the corrective measures introduced recently by the government on the activities of the people's and workers' defense committees [PDC and WDC] should not be misconstrued as divergence between the goals of the revolution and the interests of the working masses.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings made this remark when he personally joined workers of the Ministry of Health engaged in the national mosquito control program at the School of Hygiene in Accra. He explained that the measures were by all intents and purposes meant to strengthen the PDC's and WDC's as vital organs of the new democracy that the nation has been striving to build. For lawlessness and indiscipline are not compatible with true revolution, the chairman declared. As a further contribution towards the success of the program, the PNDC loaned his official Land Rover vehicle in which he had driven to the site to be used by the workers for the mosquito spraying exercise.

The PNDC chairman emphasized that the goals of the revolution are not only compatible with the interests of the working masses but are also entirely identical with them. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings made it clear that the real improvement in the lives of the suffering citizens and the extent of their involvement in the processes of government will be the only measure of the success of our revolution.

CSO: 3400/1062

PNDC SECRETARIES ADDRESSED ON MOBILIZATION PROGRAM

AB281258 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] A special action program codenamed "Action Before Fanfare," is being carried out by the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] secretaries. This is to ensure the success of the government's national mobilization program. This was announced by the PNDC coordinating secretary, Mr Obeng, when he addressed the secretaries as part of their weekend special military exercise at the military academy and training school at Teshie, near Accra.

He pointed out that the action program is a clear departure from those of the previous regimes which were launched with fanfare only to end up in failure. Under it, all identifiable organs of government under the revolution, will take the initiative to implement aspects of the mobilization program in all spheres of the national economy before any publicity is effected to involve the masses.

A monitoring outfit known as the National Action Committee, that will ensure the implementation of the objectives of the mobilization program, has been established. This committee will move from region to region to supervise the implementation of action that has been initiated. In addition, there will be sector secretaries who will formulate a plan of action to ensure the rapid success of the program.

Mr Obeng emphasized that the greatest expectation of Ghanaians at the moment is that kind of leadership which will lead them to achieve self-sufficiency in food production, clothing, health, education, transportation and a meaningful democratic process and a new form of social justice. He told the secretaries that the main challenge facing them is how to mobilize the people and move them into action for increased production in all sectors of the economy. He urged them to, as he put it, purge themselves of the weaknesses of their predecessors in the past governments to avoid retarding the progress of the revolution.

The chief operations officer at the PNDC Secretariat, Captain (Kwashigah), announced that so far there has been no complaint from any source about any PNDC secretary exhibiting dishonest qualities. He therefore urged them to maintain that quality. Captain (Kwashigah) made it clear that

the revolution does not have room for those who cannot command the respect of the people. Also any leader who has no respect for his subordinates, and lacks endurance qualities is a liability to the nation. Captain (Kwashigah) urged the secretaries not to rely always on the PNDC for directions, they must also take the initiative.

CSO: 3400/1062

GHANA

BRIEFS

BANK OF GHANA GOVERNOR--The Provisional National Defense Council has appointed Mr J.S. Addo as governor of the Bank of Ghana. Mr Addo was one-time deputy governor of the Bank of Ghana. The appointment takes immediate effect. The council has also appointed Sergeant M. Hanson of the Forces Pay Office as secretary for the armed forces PDC's [people's defense committees]. The appointment takes immediate effect. [Text] [AB291851 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Mar 83]

CSO: 3400/1062

MANUFACTURING SECTOR GETS PRIORITY IN IMPORT LICENSES

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 21 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by Dapo Ajibola]

[Text] The manufacturing sector now takes priority over other sectors of the economy in the issue of import licences by the government. This is to make industries import those essential raw materials that are urgently needed.

This was disclosed to the BUSINESS TIMES by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industries, Dr Ishmael Igbani, last week.

He said that most of the import licences issued so far have been for the manufacturing sector while few others have been issued to the known traditional general merchandise companies to keep them open.

This trend is to continue for the time being so as to allow the industries be in good shape before consideration is given to the general merchandise applicants, he said.

The criterion for the approval of these licences by the Interministerial Committee on Import Licence rests on the foreign reserve of the country.

The committee wants as much as possible to cut down the foreign exchange outflow which is presently about N1.2 billion to about N600 million and this is to be spread to all sectors.

The minister said that the committee discovered during this exercise that prices and quantity of goods to be imported were inflated out of proportion by many importers.

Another criterion used is that only shortfalls in raw materials will determine the amount to be imported by manufacturers. This is to encourage them to make use of the locally produced raw materials which had been hitherto neglected by manufacturers.

The other consideration is that only genuine manufacturers are now allowed or given import licences. These must possess Approved Users Licences and their production capacity, both maximum and actual, must be known.

Merchandise companies that are distributors of goods manufactured locally would receive no import licence.

Export oriented manufacturers who have attained their maximum production levels and wish to expand their production capacity are sure to enjoy some priority status in this exercise.

Dr Igbani, though not wishing to give the actual figure of the number of import licences issued so far, said that within the last few days a large number have been approved by the committee.

These are for one year duration but foreign exchange would be released to holders every six months after they must have rendered account of the first exchange given them.

Last week, the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN) met the Minister of Industries to express the sufferings of the industries because of the delay in issuing import licences. Since almost all raw materials and spare parts are now under import licence.

They claimed that many manufacturers have reduced their level of operation and labour force, a few have closed down completely and many more face the problem of closing down by June.

On its own part, the Nigerian Association of Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mining and Agriculture saw with the government on its priority.

CSO: 3400/904

PORT FACILITIES REPORTEDLY NOW UNDERUTILIZED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by Jackson Imafidon]

[Text] Ports facilities are facing under utilisation as fewer ships now call at the Nigerian ports in recent times.

As at Thursday last week, only 38 ships were on the NPA hard quays and wharves at both Apapa and Tin Can Island ports.

A reflection of the shipping positions lately indicate declining port activities. For instance, on January 26, 45 ships were on the hard quays and wharves at both Apapa and Tin Can Island and 34 ships on the same day were awaiting berth while 10 were allocated berths as six other ships sailed into the ports.

Forty-six ships were on the hard quays on February 2 while six others were allocated berths. On mooring and anchorage berths were six ships and at the close of that day six ships departed.

Old Apapa wharf alone has facilities to handle twenty ships at the same time while the Third Apapa Wharf Extension has six berths apart from the other commodity berths such as fish wharf bulk oil plant petroleum wharf, coal and cement, gypsum and clinker.

The Tin Can Island has berthing facilities for up to 16 vessels within its 10 berths and other auxiliary facilities. Operations at the Lagos ports are indicator to what are happening at the other ports in the country. Foreign ships find it relatively more economical to terminate their journeys at the Lagos ports.

These ships carry varieties of goods ranging from vehicles, cement, fish, sugar to general cargo. A similar situation occurred in August last year, when 31 out of the 44 hard quays berths at both Apapa and Tin Can Island were engaged leaving 18 berths idle.

On that day, as much as 48.5 percent of the available port facilities were under utilised. Such a situation cannot be economically tolerated for too long, but ideally, when imports, diminish, exports rise to keep ports alive. Non-oil exports depreciated last year.

HARBOR SECURITY FORCE TO CURB PIRACY

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Feb 83 p 30

[Article by Jackson Imafidon]

[Text] A Harbour Security Force has been constituted by the Federal Government of Nigeria as an interim measure against "coastal piracy" and pilfering in our territorial waters.

Alhaji Shehu Musa, the Secretary to the Federal Government said in Lagos last week while delivering his keynote address to participants in a Workshop on "Smuggling and Piracy in Nigerian Waters."

The workshop, a joint effort by the Nigerian Navy and the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, drew participants from the Armed Forces, Executive Office of the President, the Nigerian Police Force, Department of Customs and Immigration, the Nigerian Shippers Council and various ministries.

The setting up of a Harbour Security Force has an ultimate objective which will lead to the establishment of the Nigerian Coast Guard.

Alhaji Musa pledged that it would be well equipped to provide better security in harbours and territorial waters. He said that out of desperation some shipping organisations have chosen to dramatise the issue by calling for Naval escort.

Alhaji Musa added that others have approached the situation negatively by threatening boycott of Nigerian waters, increased freight rates and imposition of higher insurance premiums.

Piracy and pilfering in ports, he noted, was a worldwide phenomenon and that with statistics available to him, from the shipping industry. Nigeria's situation was far from being serious when compared with what was happening in other major ports of the world.

A single publication of news about piracy by any of our national dailies, Alhaji Musa remarked, generated such serious enquiries from shipping companies abroad to the extent that several of them demand higher insurance premiums to carry goods to "the unsafe sea waters of Nigeria."

None of the Nigerian National Shipping Line or ships flying the Nigerian National Flag has ever been attacked in our territorial waters, he declared.

Foreign countries have refused to insure cargo destined for Nigeria because of what Alhaji Musa called, "unguarded press publicity of piracy and pilfering in Nigerian waters" to the extent that they sell cargo to Nigeria only on cost and freight basis as against cost, insurance and freight, as was the practice in the past.

CSO: 3400/904

COUNTRY REPORTED IMPORTING 93 PERCENT OF SUGAR CONSUMED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 7 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] Eight ships arrived at the Apapa and Tin Can Island ports last week with 184,254 tonnes of sugar.

The ships which started to come into the ports since February 28, are among the few ships that called at the Lagos ports during the week. About 93 percent of the sugar consumed in Nigeria is imported.

The two companies producing sugar locally in the country produce only seven percent of the sugar consumed which amounts to 600,000 tonnes annually.

For instance, Nigeria Sugar Company in Bacita produces 34,000 tonnes of sugar, while the Savanah Sugar Company produces 12,000 tonnes.

The Sunti Sugar Company, Kudu-Mokwa in Niger State, at the moment, only supplies sugar canes to Bacita Sugar Company. It is expected that when the company goes into production, it would be producing 100,000 tonnes of cube sugar annually in addition to 7,500 tonnes of folder yeast per annum.

Last week, Alhaji Abdullahi Nyhamnadu, the chairman of the Sunti Sugar Company, while defending the company's budget for 1983 before the House of Representatives Committee on Industries, disclosed that the country would save N60 million in foreign exchange annually when his company goes into production.

He said that his company supplied 2,000 tonnes of sugar cane to Bacita Sugar Company last year and received in return N9,850. Out of the N100 million allocated to the company in 1983. Alhaji Myhamnadu said that the Ministry of industries has only made N3.5 million available to it. The chairman attributed the delay in the commissioning of the company to lack of fund.

Even when the three sugar companies go into production, it is estimated that only 43 percent of the local sugar demand would be met. When fully developed, 240,000 tonnes of sugar would be produced jointly by the three sugar companies, which means that Nigeria would still have to import 57 percent of her sugar requirements now that more brewery industries are being established.

Ships calling at the Lagos ports have been declining in recent times. Ships carrying luxury goods such as electronics, wearing apparel, cosmetics and cars are becoming fewer.

By Monday last week, there were only 21 ships at the Apapa Hard Quays while there was none at the Tin Can Island port. On that day too, no new ship arrived at the Lagos ports and only six ships departed the Apapa ports. But as at Friday, the number of ships on berths has risen to 31 with 28 ships at the Apapa port and five at the TCI.

On mooring and anchorage, there were six ships at the Apapa port and none at the TCI. On the same day too, only ten ships at Apapa port were awaiting berth while there were only two at the TCI.

CSO: 3400/904

NPN SETS UP 17-MAN CAMPAIGN PANEL

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 Mar 83 p 40

[Text] A 17-man National Campaign Coordinating Committee has been set up by the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) for the coming elections.

The committee is headed by the party chairman, Chief A.M.A. Akinlove.

This was disclosed in Port Ha court at the week-end by the National Secretary of the party, Senator M. Uba Ahmed.

Senator Ahmed was speaking with the Rivers State Governor, Chief Melford Okilo, during a stopover in the state capital from Cross River State.

The committee includes Alhaji Shettima, Ali Monguno, Chief Ranami Abah, Senator Uba Ahmed, Dr Josheph Wayas, Dr Umaru Dikko, Dr Olusola Saraki, and Alhaji Adamu Ciroma.

Other members are Alhaji Idris Ibrahim, Dr Chuba Okadigbo, Chief Soji Odunjo, Mr D.U. Anucha, deputy speaker of River State Assembly Alhaji Muhammadu King, Alhaji Abdullahi Danbaba Mohammed, the speaker of Sokoto State Assembly, the national vice chairman, Bendel State NPN; and a woman activist in Bendel State.

Senator Ahmed told the governor that the terms of reference of the committee are:

--to act as think-tank for the purposes of planning and implementation of the entire national campaign of the party;

--to organize, direct and coordinate the campaign activities of the various campaign teams which include presidential, gubernatorial, senatorial and others; and

--to organise and supervise logistics, budgets and publicity for the purposes of the 1983 general elections.

He announced that the inaugural meeting of the committee would be held on March 8 at the Federal Palace Hotel in Lagos.

The DAILY TIMES however gathered that Senator Ahmed was in Calabar to mediate into the current crisis in the state wing of the party.

The party chief executive was said to have held closed door meetings with Governor Clement Isong the Senate President Dr Joseph Wayas and top party leaders in the state.

Governor Isong, it will be recalled, lost the party's gubernatorial nomination election in the state for the coming election. His defeat, however, sparked off petitions and squabbles within the state party.

Meanwhile, several supporters of Governor Isong including legislators and commissioners were said to have threatened to decamp to the Unity Party of Nigeria in the state.

They were said to be demanding for huge sum of money which had been promised them by the UPN, if the NPN wanted their return into the party.

CSO: 3400/904

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

FUEL SHORTAGE--Akure, March 29 (NAN)--Fuel scarcity which hit Akure, the Ondo capital, during the week-end has continued for the third day running, a correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) reported yesterday. Motorists have continued to form long queues at filling stations awaiting the arrival of tankers with fuel. A source told NAN that the scarcity might not be unconnected with the industrial action by junior workers of the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Company]. Some commuters told NAN that the few taxi cabs plying the city now charge as much as 40 kobo per drop instead of 10 kobo. [Text] [AB291100 Lagos NAN in English 1040 GMT 29 Mar 83]

CSO: 3400/989

DIOUF BELIEVED OUTMANEUVERED BY 'BARONS' DURING ELECTIONS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3423, 21 Mar 83 pp 714-715

[Article by Donal B. Cruise O'Brien]

[Text]

THERE HAS NOT been much celebration in Dakar following the government's massive victory in the parliamentary and presidential elections of February 27, although Abdou Diouf crushed all opponents with 83.5 per cent of the presidential vote, while his *Parti Socialiste* won 79.9 per cent of the parliamentary vote and 111 of the 120 seats. Public reaction has been stronger from the defeated opposition leaders, who have refused to recognise the results or to take the nine seats consolation prize. The opposition was sornily disunited at the election campaign but it seems to have found a powerful common cause in protesting at the election result. Abdoulaye Wade, the principal opposition leader, declared that "democracy has been assassinated in this country". "Fraud" is the cry of the street demonstrators.

It is sad that such commentaries should attend the government's democratic experiment. There was much of which to boast, in the lifting of restrictions on party opposition, allowing eight parties to contest the elections. Criticism of the government was not censored. Opposition parties published their partisan press and election material without restriction. Most remarkably, opposition parties and presidential candidates were allocated nightly time on the state radio and TV, again without censorship or restriction. Some in the opposition did indeed protest that they did not get *enough* time, but in comparative West African terms it is surely remarkable that the state gave them any time at all.

One should also remark that there was no outbreak of violence during the campaign, that the balloting was peaceful and orderly, that apparently elaborate precautions were taken to guarantee an honest election.

So what went wrong? Or should one dismiss the opposition protests as mere pique? In a considered answer to these questions one may first remark that electoral manipulation has a long history in Senegal, dating from 19th century elections in the coastal *communes*. Bribes, stuffed ballot boxes, intimidation, these have long been familiar features of the Senegalese political landscape. The voter at least half expects to find them again, no matter how many brave words and promises assure them that "it will be different this time". One should also remark that the governing *Parti Socialiste* has been in power for 30 years, if under various names, with very little credible opposition. Under President Senghor (1960-1980) the party established a political monopoly in rural Senegal (four fifths of the electorate). Senghor's party, now Diouf's party, has grown to regard itself as more or less automatically the government of Senegal. If all power tends to corrupt, as Lord Acton felt, then 30 years of power would surely corrupt any political party.

Traditional fraudulent procedures seem to have surfaced in the very last stages of this election campaign and especially on polling day itself. An identity card was not required in order to vote, by an undisclosed ruling of the Supreme Court. Travel

restrictions on polling day were lifted within each of the country's eight regions. The logical outcome of these two rulings was to make multiple voting possible: it was a case of "vote early and often", the injunction of 19th century United States machine politics. Opposition observers at the polling stations could witness these irregularities, and protest later (as indeed they are doing now, in the streets and through the courts). But protests on the day itself often meant removal to the nearest police station.

The secret ballot, "optional" according to the electoral code, was in practice rarely used. Supporters of government candidates were anxious that their votes be noticed, and hopefully later rewarded, so that the isolation booth was spurned. Under these conditions a vote for the opposition could scarcely be secret, since none but voters would want to vote secretly. There were brave voters who did vote for the opposition but there must have been many more whose sympathies were with the opposition, who either abstained or voted for the government, in fear of post-election reprisals.

The exact scale of electoral distortion is impossible to assess, but reports from observers at the polls have left an impression of very widespread irregularity. Opposition politicians have even claimed that only electoral fraud robbed them of outright victory, but then politicians are ever confident of their own success . . . This outsider's impression would be that electoral manipulation was absolutely unnecessary to ensure the victory of President Abdou Diouf, a very popular candidate with an unblemished record. Chicanery was probably unnecessary to give the *Parti Socialiste* a parliamentary majority, given the superiority of its organisation, the patronage at its disposal, the support of so many prominent figures, and its links with

state administration. But it does seem that a mood of panic overcame the socialists in the last stages of the election campaign, with the unexpectedly effective challenge of Abdoulaye Wade's *Parti Democratique Senegalais* (a centre party, slogan "change"). To smash the PDS challenge, and Wade's challenge for the presidency, the old ways of Senegal's election were invoked. This was clearly unnecessary for Abdou Diouf, probably unnecessary for the *Parti Socialiste* party, but necessary enough no doubt for many individual socialist candidates. And why lose a single seat?

One should note, finally, an apparent conflict of interest between the President and his party. Abdou Diouf is a relatively young leader (47) an honest and efficient administrator and Prime Minister whose successful career has owed very little to the socialists. Diouf is known to have wanted renewal within party ranks, with the possibility of a post-electoral incorporation of some leading opposition figures. The "socialist barons", the very experienced politicians who would have been victims of renewal, wanted to concede nothing to the opposition and certainly not the fruits of office. It would seem that Diouf was at least temporarily out-manoeuvred by his barons, and that in the immediate post-electoral aftermath he is "a prisoner of his party". How could he justify concession to an opposition which has been so comprehensively overwhelmed? But now, as elected president as well as party secretary general, he will have favourable circumstances for a return match with the barons. Democracy may live to fight another day.

BRIEFS

REGIME OPPONENT RELEASED--Dakar, 28 Mar (AFP)--Ahmed Niasse, the fundamentalist Senegalese Muslim opponent of the regime, nicknamed the "Ayatollah of Kaolack," who was arrested in May 1982 in Dakar, has been released temporarily, according to informed sources on Monday. Mr Niasse, 36, who is charged with using seditious language against the regime and the French head of state, was freed at the same time as four of his supporters. He was arrested during a conference in Dakar near the place where French President Francois Mitterrand was expected to lay a wreath during his visit to Senegal. During that conference, Mr Niasse made a speech condemning the French presence in Senegal and threatening to carry out reprisals against French nationals in the country if French troops did not leave the country. [Text] [AB281859 Paris AFP in French 1757 GMT 28 Mar 83]

CSO: 3419/695

BRIEFS

GULF-SOMALI BANK--A joint Gulf-Somali bank will be established with a capital of 20 million dollars to activate trade and industrial exchange between the Arab Gulf states and Somalia, it was announced in Abu Dhabi recently. President of the UAE Chamber of Commerce and Industry Sheikh Abdul Aziz Mohammed Al-Qasimi said that the bank will be based in Mogadishu and that its capital will be 40 percent contributed by Somalia while the remaining 60 percent will be provided by Gulf investors. He added that the official decree establishing the bank will be issued soon. [Text] [Kuwait ARAB OIL in English No 3, Mar 83 p 23]

CSO: 3400/995

BRIEFS

TRADE UNIONISTS--The Ciskei attorney general has declined to prosecute six leading trade unionists detained by Ciskeian security police 2 weeks ago. (W.F. Jurgens) says he is going to inform the police about his decision not to prosecute the unionists, and in terms of law they should be released. The six leaders include South African Allied Workers Union President Thozamile Gowetha and Vice President Sisa Njikelana, as well as the General Allied Workers Union's general secretary, Sydney Mufamadi. The men were detained under section 26 of the Ciskei National Security Act. [Text] [MB291908 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1700 GMT 29 Mar 83]

CSO: 3400/1059

BRIEFS

MINISTER DENIES RESPONSIBILITY--Swazi Foreign Minister R.V. Dlamini has denied he was largely responsible for the dismissal of former Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dlamini. The foreign minister has been quoted in the SWAZI OBSERVER newspaper as saying the prominence of his name among those who allegedly sought the prince's dismissal is the work of the local media. He says the local media publish what he calls disruptive propaganda to discredit Swaziland's leaders. He says for this reason official announcements are made through the foreign media. [Text] [MB281629 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 28 Mar 83]

'FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION' PROPOSED--The minister for foreign affairs, Mr R.V. Dlamini, has appealed to members of Parliament to form an association to be called Foreign Service Association, which will liaise with his ministry for details of programs undertaken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and report back to their colleagues in Parliament. Answering questions during the sessional committee of Parliament last night, the minister said most of the questions asked required him to dwell more on every subject, and meetings with such an association will give him ample time to explain in detail on his ministry's progress and even cover areas like the border adjustment issue. Directing himself on the border adjustment issue, the minister said Swazis will talk about it until they go to the grave, and generations to come will still talk about it to the end. The minister also disclosed that an ambassador to Washington will be sent in the next few weeks. On the adverse propaganda by local and foreign papers about this kingdom, the minister said his ministry had sent information explaining the case of all our offices abroad. He said the ministry had also opened diplomatic relations with almost all the countries from which we get aid. [Text] [MB291827 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Mar 83]

CSO: 3400/1060

DAR ES SALAAM AIRPORT TO BE CLOSED TO DAY FLIGHTS FOR TWO MONTHS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Mar 83 p 3

[Text] The Dar es Salaam International Airport is to be closed to day-time flights for two months starting July to allow extension work on the runway.

According to an official of the Ministry of Works, the construction undertaken by the French firm Bouygues is expected to extend the runway by some 622 metres in length. The existing runway is 2,378 metres long and would be extended to 3,000 metres.

The closure of the airport from 9 a.m.-5 p.m. would affect mainly Air Tanzania flight as most international flights jet in and out at night or early morning, the official said.

He explained that Air Tanzania Twin Otters would however still be able to operate by using another 1,000-metre runway.

The official explained that the runway is being widened by 15 metres, (7.5 metres on either side).

The work is being conducted in five phases, two of which have already been completed. When constructors reach the fourth phase the airport will be sealed off, the official explained.

Meanwhile, most of the outer construction work on the entire airport expansion and modernisation project has been completed and final touches are being undertaken in the interior of the buildings.

"Apart from the main terminal building which is the major operation on the project, most other buildings have been completed", the official said.

He said that buildings which were ready included the meteorological station, the electrical sub-station, the radar building, the power station and the control tower.

Constructors are presently working on the freight terminal and fire station and on interior work, including internal plumbing, plastering and air conditioning.

The official said that work on the project was satisfactory so far and he expressed optimism that the June 1984 project completion target would be reached.

Meanwhile Air Tanzania is working out new schedules for its flights.

A spokesman of the Corporation said the airline might form a main base at the Kilimanjaro International or operate shuttle services to Zanzibar from where flights to the other destinations could be connected.

CSO: 3400/1057

PRIME MINISTER COMMENDS TPDF FOR EXPOSING 'FIFTH COLUMNISTS'

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] The Tanzania People's Defence Forces have vowed to be loyal to the Party, Government and people under the leadership of Mwalimu Nyerere.

The pledge of loyalty was made in Dar es Salaam yesterday before the Prime Minister, Ndugu Edward Sokoine, by the Chief of the Defence Forces. Lt-General David Musuguri on behalf of members of the forces. Ndugu Sokoine was addressing some 4,000 officers and men at Lugalo Barracks in the city.

"We will defend the government and the nation. We will ask those who are not part of us to leave. The few who would like to cause harm to the people shall not join hands with us," Ndugu Musuguri said on behalf of the forces.

The people's defence forces members pledged to continue weeding out all the fifth columnists among them.

Ndugu Sokoine commended the soldiers for their unwavering patriotism. "There are fifth columnists who have external backing and forget where we come from. We must expose them," he added.

"The People's Defence Forces must be commended for exposing these fifth columnists who wanted to embarrass the country. Members of the Defence Forces can be proud for refusing to be duped and promptly reporting the traitors," Ndugu Sokoine said.

The meeting was also attended by the Chief of Defence Forces, Lieutenant-General David Musuguri.

"People are confident of the TPDF as a defender of our independence. The people have proof of this through your actions. Many officers and soldiers are totally clean. But there have been fifth columnists receiving assistance from outside the country," the Prime Minister stressed.

He said Tanzania's independence and respect depended on the loyalty and discipline in the armed forces.

The Prime Minister further commended the armed forces for having diligently resumed normal duties without any fuss after the war imposed on the country by fugitive dictator Idi Amin.

"History has shown that normally after a war there are disturbances and chaos. But after the war against dictator Idi Amin, you have demonstrated discipline and peace in re-integrating into society."

He said the armed forces deserve commendation for their contribution to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and in co-operating with neighbouring countries in the fight against imperialism and enemies of Africa.

On national problems, Ndugu Sokoine urged the armed forces to be conversant with the country's economic difficulties and understand what the Party and government were doing to solve the problems.

Ndugu Sokoine said the Government was in the process of solving issues of food, clothing and vehicles in the armed forces.

"Essential items and vehicles will be increased in the armed forces and there will be shops to serve soldiers and their families only."

"We are also considering restoring the practice of selling you tax-free drinks, beer, soda, and cigarettes," the Prime Minister said.

He said all the needs of the defence forces would be channelled directly from the people to the camps without passing through middlemen or racketeers.

CSO: 3400/1057

PARTY MONITORING GOODS DISTRIBUTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Mar 83 p 3

[Excerpt]

THE Party has directed its regional, district and branch political committees to closely monitor the distribution of essential commodities, and that they should demand monthly distribution reports to ensure they complied with the official system.

The CCM Secretary-General Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, said in Kibaha yesterday that the committees should immediately take remedial measures where the distribution system was contravened.

Ndugu Kawawa who was closing a one-week seminar and General Council meeting of the Tanzania Women's Organisation (UWT) said

although the Party Central Committee has placed distribution of essential commodities under Party supervision, the control was not effective.

"The distribution has been left entirely to Government and parastatal officials....Party sittings are not fed with the distribution reports and it appears Party leaders in some areas have no interest in the exercise", he said.

The Party political committees must receive monthly reports on the distribution of commodities to ensure that procedures are followed. Where these were contravened immediate action should be taken, he stressed.

CSO: 3400/1057

DEPUTY MINISTER SAYS TTA COULD SOLVE MOST OF ITS PROBLEMS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Mar 83 p 3

[Text]

THE Tanzania Tea Authority (TTA) has been urged to solve problems facing the tea industry in the country which included falling production and quality of the product.

Inaugurating a new eleven-member Board of Directors of the Authority in Dar es Salaam recently, the Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Lumuli Kasyupa, said these problems which include falling production and quality of the product, had greatly discouraged farmers and reduced earnings from tea.

He said most of these problems could be solved if TTA was serious enough and co-operated closely with relevant bodies in developing the industry.

Ndugu Kasyupa suggested that among other things, there should be proper methods of picking tea leaves, strict inspection of tea leaves at buying points, prompt haulage to processing plants

and good processing and packaging.

He expressed his hopes that once these measures were taken, the quality of Tanzanian tea exports would improve from the present standard. He also said that farmers would be encouraged to raise production.

The Deputy Minister said the Government was concerned about the falling quality of Tanzanian tea, adding that Tanzania tea was among the world's best in quality until four years ago when the quality started falling rapidly.

Other problems which the Deputy Minister pointed out were constant delays of payments to farmers and unreliable transportation of tea leaves to processing plants.

He also blamed the Authority for compounding

the situation by not remitting to the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) the forty cents charged for every kilogramme of tea leaves sold by farmers in order to pay back for credit facilities extended by the Bank.

According to the Deputy Minister, the TTA had used the money it should have remitted to TRDB to meet its operational costs. "This forced the TRDB to stop extending credit facilities", he said.

CSO: 3400/1057

'AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES' REPORT ON TSA PROBLEMS, DEBTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text] Tanzania Sisal Authority (TSA) requires a total of 134.4m/- to consolidate its five subsidiary companies launched January this year, authoritative sources said in Dar es Salaam at the weekend.

The sources said this was one of the recommendations by a special committee appointed by the Party and the Government to study the structure of TSA.

The study was aimed at streamlining TSA to ensure effective supervision of sisal production and eliminate bureaucracy between production areas and TSA headquarters. The subsidiary companies are Muheza, Ngombezi, Mombo, Morogoro and Kimamba sisal estates, it was said.

The sources said that the committee recommended that some 40.0m/- be spent on farm machinery, 65.8m/- on materials and equipment for the companies, 24.5m/- would be for construction of offices and furniture and some four million/- on construction of a depot at Mombo.

However, the sources pointed out that the government has so far managed to make available some 6.2m/- to TSA for the purposes.

The sources said part of the money was needed for the revival of water systems, decorticators, motor vehicles and tractors at the estates.

Sisal production in the country dropped from 200,000 tons per year in 1978 to 74,000 tons in 1981 mainly due to poor replacement rate of worn equipment. Non availability of fuel, fluctuation of prices in the world market resulting into low incomes to producers also affected output.

The sources said that in a year, TSA required some 45 lorries, 39 tractors, 19 land rovers, 45 harrow and 36 gyramors. Not half of these basic needs were met since 1975, it was said.

The sources said that acute shortage of motor vehicles affected TSA's sisal production by about 50 per cent since 1979 to date. TSA manages 45 sisal estates accounting for 50 per cent of the country's sisal produce crop.

The sources said that the entire sisal industry in the country required about 625,000 litres of diesel a month but due to unavoidable circumstances, it was provided with about between 50 to 40 per cent.

The sources explained that Muheza Sisal Estates Company Limited required 60,000 litres of diesel, Ngombezi (48,000); Mombo (36,000); Morogoro (15,000); Kimamba (60,000); Amboni estates (114,000); K. J. Estates (75,000); Lugongo (12,000) and sisal planted in few areas (160,000).

Towards developing the industry in the country and to maintain constant production, TSA was required to plant between 15,000 and 18,000 hectares of sisal in new areas.

However, the sources said, because of inadequate supplies of tractors and other tools, there is an accumulation of about 66,000 hectares on which no new crop was planted. This area represented 66,000 tons of sisal fibre production in a year, the sources said.

The sources said that up to July 31, last year TSA had an overdraft of 369,812,520/-.

The sources explained that when TSA was established in 1973, it inherited Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association's (TASMA) overdraft of 20,502,652/- and a debt of 3.6m/-. TSA was established without any working capital, the sources said.

CSO: 3400/1057

MINISTER BRIEFS REPORTERS ON MOZAMBIQUE COOPERATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] Tanzania and Mozambique have resolved to step up cooperation in the exchange of industrial goods and work out a policy to facilitate the integration of industrial policies of the two countries into the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC).

The agreement between the two countries was reached in Maputo at the weekend after three-day talks of the Joint Sub Commission on industrial development of the Permanent Commission for Cooperation established in 1978.

Briefing pressmen at the Dar es Salaam International Airport on his return from Maputo last Saturday the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba, who led the Tanzanian delegation to the talks said there is still greater room for cooperation between the two countries.

"There is still the possibility of rationalising our productivity and thus enhance industrial rehabilitation of our countries", the minister said adding that what was needed now was qualitative policy improvement clearly defining the areas of cooperation in the field of industrial development.

Ndugu Mramba emphasised that the talks centred mainly on the assessment of the achievement, problems and future prospects of bilateral industrial relations within the wider background of SADCC goals.

He said significant achievements have been recorded in the exchanged of industrial goods through the barter system established between the two countries.

He pointed out however that there was a need for the two countries to concentrate more on the exchange of industrial raw materials such as gypsum which is found in large quantities in Tanzania.

Ndugu Mramba told the newsmen that the recommendations of the Sub Commission will have to be ratified by the Permanent Commission for Cooperation which is expected to meet in Maputo later this year.

In the meantime, industrial experts and consultants from the two countries will have the task of working out technical details of the whole plan, he said.

NEC OFFICIAL BRIEFS REPORTERS ON CCM-FLN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

MOVES are underway for greater cooperation between the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) and the National Liberation Front (FLN) Party of Algeria following the signing of a protocol of cooperation covering this and next year.

The three-man Party delegation which attended the talks led by the Head of Ideology, Political Education and Training Department of the NEC Secretariat, Ndugu Kingunge Ngombale-Mwiru, said talks with FLN officials had been very fruitful.

Briefing newsmen in Dar es Salaam yesterday, Ndugu Ngombale-Mwiru said during its week-long visit the delegation held talks with FLN officials which culminated in the issuing of a joint communique to be made public today.

He said they held talks with FLN Party Central Committee member and Chairman of the External Affairs Commission, Ndugu Sliman Hoffmann. They also held talks with another Central Committee member and Chairman of the Commission for Relations with other Parties, Ndugu Lazhari Cheriet.

They also held talks with the Secretary to the Permanent Secretariat of FLN Party and

Central Committee members heading the commission for organisation, mass organisations and voluntary organisation; economic affairs; and the secretaries general of workers organisation of Algeria and youth commission.

Ndugu Ngombale-Mwiru explained that the talks with the officials centred on strengthening cooperation between two parties, the situation in Africa, especially southern Africa, the Middle East and Latin America.

He said the CCM delegation, also visited Tizi-Ouzou Region where they held talks with Party and government officials and visited industrial enterprises.

He said they discussed with the leaders of workers, the principles of socialist management which form the basis of running enterprises in Algeria.

He said the delegation was told that under the principle, a worker was fully involved in the management of the enterprises by supervising discipline and finance, jointly with the management of the enterprise.

He said the delegation was highly impressed on the successes Algeria had recorded in preparing the cadres to run a socialist economy. He said the

country spent some 40 per cent of her economic resources in preparing such cadres.

He said Tanzania and Algeria could share experiences gained in the efforts to forge socialist societies. He observed for example the organisation of youths to do labour on voluntary basis practised in Algeria could be beneficial to the country.

He also observed that Algeria was quite ahead in the preparation of its youths in sports, culture and art and their innovations especially in football administration could be valuable to Tanzania.

Other members of the delegation included the NEC member for Shinyanga, Ndugu John Mageja and a Party official in the Defence and Security Commission, Ndugu Harun Manundi.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES GUIDELINES FOR PRIVATE INVESTMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by Patrick Mwanukuzi]

[Text] The Government yesterday issued guidelines spelling out conditions of private investment in all sectors of the economy.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs in Dar es Salaam said projects worth up to five million shillings in investments and agricultural undertakings covering up to 500 hectares would be authorised and co-ordinated at the regional level.

According to the statement ministries involved in each project, and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, will have to be informed of such projects in accordance with the existing procedures.

Projects requiring foreign exchange will, however, have to be ratified by the respective parent ministries before the end of next month, the statement said.

The statement said this would facilitate incorporation of plans into the 1983/84 Development Plan. The statement directed that copies of project write-ups must be sent to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs.

Respective ministries have also been directed to submit project proposals of private investors and reasons either rejecting or backing the projects.

The statement said the criteria for rejecting or accepting projects must consider the financial ability of the applicant as well as present and future sectoral plans to avoid duplication.

The project's importance in relation to different sectoral linkages must also be considered the statement said.

All project proposals which will be submitted in the 1983/84 and 1984/85 financial years must be those which are at the take-off stage.

The statement said all necessary preparations must have been carried out. Preparations should include project appraisal and feasibility studies as well as concrete plans for the acquisition of machinery and equipment.

In considering projects, priority would be put on food production projects, foreign exchange earning and saving projects, and those which stimulate utilisation of local raw materials.

Other criteria include projects which would help create employment opportunities and those which would help alleviate bottlenecks in the agricultural and public sectors.

An official of the Ministry said yesterday the guidelines were aimed at clearing uncertainties in certain quarters in the private sector as to the procedure to be followed in submitting project proposals.

The official said application forms would be sent to the respective regions to facilitate the process.

CSO: 3400/1057

PROBLEMS IN COCOA CULTIVATION DETAILED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 26 Feb 83 p 5

[Article by Edward Lwanga: "Cocoa Growing Increases But Faces Uphill Task"]

[Text] Cocoa production in Uganda climate has gained an upward trend since its origin from the Botanic Gardens Entebbe in 1901. This has been due to the realisation by the government to widen the base of export crops to supplement coffee, tea, tobacco and cotton. A variety of cocoa called Trinitario, was the first to be grown in this country. But in the year 1956, the Department of Agriculture imported a hybrid variety called Amazon hybrid from Ghana which has a better field performance in Uganda. This has led to the establishment of large estates like Salama Lugazi and Kawalya Kaggwa which is a living symbol of the efforts being done to improve the hybrid in the country.

Since the birth of Cocoa Development Project in Uganda in 1971, statistical reports on cocoa development has been promising. A total area of 36 cocoa nurseries were established. Likewise a total area of 14,450 hectares were under cocoa farmland by the end of 1982. The distribution were 1,753 hectares in Buhyoro, 8310; in Buganda, Busoga has 3,235 and The Semuliki with 1,157 hectares.

Because of the substantial need to export good quality cocoa abroad, the government established a total of 10 fermentary units for processing the mature ripe cocoa. These were distributed in the production centres of the country to control fermentary exercises in Buganda, Busoga, Buhyoro and Semuliki.

It was however hoped that cocoa development programme could take off well in 1972 according to the programme, but it faced many bottlenecks. These included low prices compared to other crops. Effective control of pests and diseases, transport problems and finally farmers payments had not been encouraging. But it was not until November 1981 when cocoa price was raised from 3/20 in 1977 to 20/ per kg that farmers embarked on it seriously.

Today, farmers are paid 30/- per kg of fresh cocoa beans which is a good price incentive to all.

Further the paying system of cocoa to farmers has not been encouraging. Delayed payments for a long time has been a major complaint by the farmers. Until recently, it had to be improved by paying cash immediately on delivering the crop.

Other complaint that has hit cocoa farming has been transport. Many farmers could not be reached in 1976 to collect the cocoa to the fermentary units. This system coupled with increasing scarcity of spare parts, jeopardized the farmers incentives to maintain the existing crop.

But the cocoa project noted with concern the increased rotting of cocoa beans in the plantations, a solution was projected to advocate the extension field officers to train farmers how to ferment and sundry cocoa beans. This has enabled farmers to store and off-take their cocoa at their convenience.

Pests and disease control is also a major concern to the cocoa development programme. The need to give farmers chemicals and spray pumps still remain a challenge to the cocoa project. But the project urges farmers to buy them from District Agricultural officers, and central cooperative unions where rational subsidies are channelled.

Uganda, a potentially agricultural country is toward a bright future with the increasing trend on cocoa farming programs.

CSO: 3400/973

MORE ON ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY STARTING UP

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 14 Feb 83 pp 1, 8

[Article by A. Nakendo]

[Text]

A STATUTE on the Islamic University of Uganda is to be finalised at a joint committee meeting to be held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia next month.

The Minister of Regional Cooperation, Mr Sam Tewungwa, said this in Kampala yesterday. He chaired the university talks which ended over the weekend.

"We are expecting a draft agreement from Jeddah in two weeks' time," he said.

He added that the agreement will have to be signed between Uganda and the Organisation of Islamic Conference after which the necessary bill will be presented in Parliament seeking the establishment of the university.

"We have moved closer to realising our objective of establishing the Islamic University of Uganda," he said.

Mr Tewungwa observed that there were some slight difficulties but he maintained that these would be overcome. Both the OIC and Uganda government are committed to the success of the project.

Asked why the university

did not start last year as had been expected the minister said it was true "there have been complaints here and there to the effect that the speed at which the implementation committee is moving towards realising the goal is slow."

But he stressed that some stages had to be finalised before moving to the next, and before coming to the actual implementation of the university.

"At the end of the Mbale meeting in March last year it looked as if the university was around the corner and all of us were optimistic that the doors would be open to the students by October 1982.

"But the final approval of the university was given only in August 1982 at the meeting of the OIC Foreign Minister which was held in Niamey, Niger."

He said that between March and August 1982 there was nothing that the implementation committee could do except to wait for the decision of the Foreign Ministers' conference.

COMMENTARY ON REFUGEE PROBLEM IN AFRICA

Kampala SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Feb 83 p 2

[Editorial: "A Solution Must Be Found"]

[Text] Uganda is today poised to settle once and for all the refugee problem. Like many other countries in the African continent, Uganda offers the badly needed asylum to tens of thousands of refugees. This is the case with Rwanda nationals who have for many years enjoyed the traditional hospitality of Uganda.

Because Africa is said to have the largest number of refugees, it is imperative for African leaders to strive and evolve a working solution. The refugee problem in Africa calls for a concerted effort and total cooperation by all leaders.

We are very pleased to note that President Obote has determined to solve the problem. Everyone affected should be sure of fair play. The decision is not aimed at depriving any individual of anything he may possess. It is just an exercise to put things back in order.

The issue of citizenship is of serious nature. It must, therefore, be sorted out by proven evidence. Aliens must also be sorted out. Nationals will also be identified by some means.

This week the government of Uganda delivered a set of working documents to the UNHCR and the Rwandese Embassy in Kampala. In all, Uganda has gone further by suggesting that a senior official of the UNHCR should chair a meeting discussing the Rwandese refugee question on March 6th.

Certainly after 20 or so years of independence a country is expected to have acquired an acceptable degree of peace and development. There is no reason why Rwandese refugees some of whom entered Uganda in 1959, cannot be accommodated in their country. It is only the fitting that Rwanda should similarly reciprocate.

Only recently, Kenya served quit notice to aliens living there. Nigeria sent them packing wholesale. Somalia today holds over a million refugees and so is Ethiopia and frontline states. If African countries cannot solve this nagging social problem, there will come a time when it runs out of hand. The method

of approach, should be humanitarian, mature and it should take into account other serious political and social aspects.

The number of Rwandese refugees in Uganda has been recorded at over 30,000 men, women and children. On top of that add 70,000 animals of all description. Surely, this is no easy matter. The areas so occupied by these refugees are certainly large.

What we want is for aliens to get permits for legal stay in Uganda. The refugees should go back home. They should be only too pleased and grateful to do so. On the other hand, Ugandan refugees resident in Rwanda, should be told to come back home since there is no more internal problems that genuinely justifies presence of refugees in the two neighbouring countries.

We would like to voice one word of caution as a matter of procedure. The government should realise that there are very many Rwandese nationals who have naturalised into Ugandan society. Many of them now feel and think that they are Ugandans by virtue of what they are doing. Many of them have tangible property which they will fight to protect.

Because they spilt out of refugee settlements does not mean that they are now Ugandans. The best they can do is to cooperate with authorities.

CSO: 3400/973

BRIEFS

TURKISH CEMENT PLANT AID--Rehabilitation work on Uganda Cement Industry (UCI) Tororo is underway by a Turkish team which arrived in the country recently. According to the general manager, Mr Muluni Salira, the second production line which broke down in 1979 will be restored soon. And this will help to boost the production from 70 tonnes to 300-400 tonnes a day. The Tororo Cement Works which was established in 1953 is a complex of five plants with the cement plant as the nucleus. Surrounding the cement plant is the lime, asbestos sheets and pipes plant and the plastic pipes plant. Mr Salira said the lime plant had not been functioning due to lack of explosives. They have however been acquired recently. If the lime plant is back in production it will not only help in the rehabilitation of roads but also in the building sector," the General Manager said. The asbestos plant and plastic pipes which are in good condition are not functioning because of lack of raw materials. These, however, are expected to arrive next month. And if the materials were available, Mr Salira said, they would be able to produce asbestos sheets, pipes, wash sinks, garden chairs, and other products. [By Margaret Mbazira] [Text] [Kampala SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Feb 83 pp 1, 3]

BUYERS PRAISE UGANDAN COTTON--Sales of the 1982/1983 cotton crop are to start shortly. The BPA variety will be mainly for export while SATU will be sold locally. This was disclosed by the General Manager of Lint Marketing Board (LMB), Mr C.O. Angoma, when he met the biggest cotton merchants in the world, Arthur Rodger and Bill Gammon of the Ralli Brothers and Coney, Ltd. Mr Angoma expressed appreciation for the reliability shown by M/s Ralli Brothers and Coney Ltd. as main customers of Uganda's cotton. He also thanked the Ralli Brothers for their assistance in procuring bailing hoops during the 1981/1982 season. Mr Bedger, the firms director for Africa, said that their visit was aimed at assessing the progress of the cotton industry, which he said was very impressive. The director praised the quality of Uganda's cotton, stating that his firm was prepared to give any possible assistance. The visitors were informed that the IMB had a stock of SATU cotton to be sold on sample basis, and that samples were ready to be taken for future bids. Also present at the meeting were the secretary Mr J.B. Kalegga, chief marketing officer, Mr J. Kigozi, senior cotton classifier Mr J. Lutaya-Musoke, and the public relations officer Mr F. Wamweta. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 8 Feb 83 p 1]

PRIME MINISTER SANKARA ADDRESSES OUAGADOUGOU RALLY

AB271247 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1655 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Speech by Prime Minister Captain Thomas Sankara at an information rally held at 3 January Square in Ouagadougou on 26 March 1983--live]

[Text] [Applause] People of Upper Volta: People of Upper Volta, I thank you; I greet you for having willingly gathered here at 3 January Square. I greet you for having responded to the call of the People's Salvation Council [CSP]. I greet you for having proved that the people of Upper Volta have come of age. As the people stand up, imperialism trembles. [applause] The imperialism which is looking at us is worried and is trembling. Imperialism is wondering how to break the link between the CSP and the people. Imperialism is trembling, trembling because it is afraid. It is trembling because we will bury it right here in Ouagadougou. [applause] I thank you for coming. I also greet you because you have shown that all our detractors--both here and abroad--are mistaken once again about our [word indistinct]. They thought that by their poisoning maneuvers and their activities of intimidation, they could stop the CSP's march toward the people. You have come and you have proven them wrong. Imperialism is trembling and will continue to tremble. People of Upper Volta, represented here by the people of Ouagadougou, thank you.

I thank you because you give us the opportunity to give you the correct information, the right information, the basic information. What is it all about? It is to tell you correctly what our enemies want, what the CSP wants, and what the people have the right to.

The people want liberty, the people want democracy. As a result, the people will attack all enemies. And who are the enemies of the people? The enemies of the people are within the country and abroad. The enemies of the people are right here among you. They are presently trembling. No, you have to unmask them. You have to fight them right into their holes. The enemies of the people who are within all those who acquire wealth illegally by taking advantage of their social situation, their bureaucratic situation, and through maneuvers of fraud, false documents and who hold shares in companies and finance any undertaking at all, seeking the agreement of this or that enterprise while pretending to serve Upper Volta. These are the enemies of the people and they must be unmasked. They must be fought and we will join you in fighting them.

Who are the enemies of the people? The enemies of the people are also this part of the bourgeois class who dishonestly enrich themselves through fraud, corruption and bribery of the agents of the state and bring into Upper Volta all sorts of goods, the prices of which are multiplied tenfold. These are the enemies of the people. This element of the bourgeois class must be fought and we will fight them.

Who are the enemies of the people? The enemies of the people are also the politicians who campaign only when elections are near. They are also those politicians who are convinced that they are the only people of Upper Volta while we, members of the CSP, are convinced that the 7 million Upper Voltan nationals represent 7 million politicians capable of leading this country. [applause] These are the enemies of the people. They must be unmasked and fought and we will join you in fighting them. The enemies of the people are also the forces of darkness. These forces which, under spiritual and traditional covers, instead of really serving the moral interests of the people, instead of serving the social interests of the people are engaged in exploiting them, so they must be fought and we will fight them. I would like to ask you: Do you like these enemies of the people? Yes or no? Tell me, do you like them? [answers of no] You therefore have to fight them from within. Will you fight them? Will you fight? [answers of yes!] March on them to fight them!

The enemies of the people are also abroad, beyond our borders. They support themselves on the stateless who are right here among us at all levels, among the civilians as well as among the soldiers, among the men as well as among the women, among the young and old in the towns and in the villages. They are here--the enemies of the people. The external enemies are here. They are the neocolonialists and the imperialists. [passage indistinct]

Thus, relying on these stateless people--those who have renounced the fatherland, those who have denounced Upper Volta and who have betrayed the people of Upper Volta--the external enemies develop a series of attacks, a two phase attack--the nonviolent phase and the violent phase. Presently, we are in the nonviolent phase. The external enemies, that is to say imperialism and neocolonialism, are attempting to sow doubt in the minds of the people; they are trying to sow confusion among the people of Upper Volta. Thus, through their papers, their radios and television, they make believe that Upper Volta is [word indistinct] and absent. But you are standing there, the people of Upper Volta. And your presence proves imperialism wrong, and that its lies do not [word indistinct]. You are present; you are standing up; and imperialism is the one that is trembling today.

A foreign journalist living in a far off country, sitting in his air-conditioned office and in his movable chair, had the courage to say that the CSP has failed in its information tour. Is it a failure? You are here, answer me. Is it a failure? [a collective answer of no!] I wish imperialism were here to hear you say no. Repeat, is it a failure? [a collective answer of no!]

You see, imperialism is wrong; but imperialism is a bad pupil. [applause] It is a bad pupil. [applause] When it was beaten, when he is sacked from the class, it returns again. It is a bad pupil. It has never learned the lesson of its failure. It has never drawn the lesson from its failure. It is present in South Africa bothering and slaughtering the Africans simply because, like you today, the Africans are also thinking of liberty. Imperialism is there crushing the Arab people through Zionism. Imperialism is everywhere and through its culture, it responds and makes us think like it does. Through its false pieces of information, it even makes us submit ourselves, following it in all its maneuvers. Gracious God, we have to block the way of this imperialism. And I told you that it will turn to a violent phase. It is this imperialism that organized the landing of troops in some countries we know. It is also this imperialism that armed those killing our brothers in South Africa. It is this same imperialism that assassinated the Lumumba's, the Cabral's and the Kwame Nkrumah's. [applause] But I tell you and I promise you, because I have confidence in you and you have confidence in the CSP and because we are the people, that when imperialism comes here, we shall bury it. We shall bury imperialism here and Ouagadougou will become the (goribana) of imperialism. It has tried all sorts of refined methods to cause division within and among the CSP and even to cause (?unrest and corruption) among the people of Upper Volta.

For the first time, something fundamental, something totally new is happening in Upper Volta. The people like democracy but the people have never had the power to establish a true political democracy here. The army has always had the possibility of seizing power but it had never (?taken the people into consideration). For the first time, we see the army which wants power, which wants democracy and which wants to really devote itself to the people. Also for the first time, we see the people come massively to hold out their hands to the army. That is why we feel that this army which is now taking up the destiny of the Upper Volta is the people's army. That is why I also greet the (?leader, the head of state and the people's army).

In order to discredit us, both our external and internal enemies level a number of points against us; I will mention some of them and I will leave you to complete the list yourselves: What are they about?, because the CSP has stopped the normal and formal functioning of the state machinery, because the CSP has made decisions against some soldiers and the CSP will make some decisions against some cadres. We take these measures simply because we feel that in Upper Volta, [word indistinct] there are some people who do not want to [word indistinct]. There are functionaries who arrive in their office at 0900 only to leave at 1030. Is this normal? [a collective no]

When we want to drive away this kind of functionary, our enemies say, look, the CSP wants to pull down the state machinery. But who fears whom? We are with the people and we will make the decisions against the enemies of the people because these decisions will be in the favor of the people--the governing people of Upper Volta.

Do you agree that we should maintain rotten functionaries in our administration? [answer of no] Then they must be driven out and we shall drive them away. Do you agree that we should keep rotten soldiers in our army? [answers of no] Then we must drive them out and we will drive them out. That may cost us our lives, [words indistinct]. We are here to venture and you are here to continue the war whatever the case. Our enemies say that the CSP is preparing to [words indistinct], that the CSP is preparing to confiscate people's properties. [passage indistinct]

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'AZAP' PROPOSES PRINCIPLES FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS

AB301320 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1025 GMT 30 Mar 83

[AZAP commentary: "A Realistic Approach to Regional Problems"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 Mar (AZAP)--The world is facing all kinds of problems. The political and military conflicts are just as serious as the persisting world economic crisis.

"Regional wars" continue to break out, mainly in Latin America. In the Middle East, an extremely volatile region, the situation is still worrisome. Kampuchea and Afghanistan have to summon all their courage to fight against the Vietnamese and Soviet armies. The situation in southern Africa is potentially explosive, while the conflict between Chad and Libya could become explosive if Ndjamena cannot succeed through negotiation to reestablishing its sovereignty over the Aouzou strip, annexed by Libya 10 years ago.

Faced with all these problems, Zaire has to take a stand since it is located at the center of a continent that is fighting for its dignity. It is also the country's duty to do so because it is a member of the UN Security Council, and countries look to the United Nations to find solutions to their problems.

The state commissioner for foreign affairs, whose department assumes the specific responsibility of expressing the country's views on world events, seized the occasion of an interview with the U.S. ambassador on Monday to repeat Kinshasa's position on the debate going on in New York following Nicaragua's complaint against the U.S. Government and Chad's suit against the Tripoli government.

Zaire bases its argument on the conviction that it is necessary for the regional organizations to exert an effective influence on international life. It is necessary for the United States, which belongs to the same geographical (?zone) and is a member of this organization based on this principle, to refer first of all to this principle in case bilateral contacts fail to find adequate solutions to differences, taking into account the interest of the region. Such an approach carries the advantage of not transforming the Security Council into "a forum for the settlement of accounts." Rather, it makes it easy for the United Nations to continue with actions begun earlier.

At the same time, the United Nations must not fail to react to some specific problems resulting from the nonrespect of its charter and it must not fail to maintain some kind of legitimacy; for example, the illegal acquisition of part of a country's territory by a neighboring state, as in the case of northern Chad.

In fact, the (?essence) of the Zairian position in both cases lies in the moderation of its appreciation in the face of the problems facing the world organization and also in the strict respect of principles which must govern relations among states irrespective of their physical dimensions or their ideological options. Zairian diplomacy has always abstained from extremist points of view in favor of a realistic approach that promotes efficiency.

CSO: 3419/697

MINISTER ON RECONCILIATION POLICY, BISHOPS' REPORT

MB300820 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] The government policy of reconciliation only applies to those people within and outside Zimbabwe who unreservedly accept the national independence and the new socio-economic order in this country. In a statement issued yesterday the minister of information, posts and telecommunications, Comrade Shamuyariara, stressed that the policy cannot apply to hard-core criminals who have deserted the national army to perpetrate acts of destroying the country.

The minister said the government has ample evidence that the unholy alliance between these dissidents and the Pretoria regime's military activities is aimed at destabilizing the Republic of Zimbabwe. Comrade Shamuyariara said it is the duty of the government not only to maintain law and order, but to repulse an external aggression such as that being organized by the Pretoria regime.

He said the deployment of the security forces in Matabeleland and the operations they have launched in the area are aimed at protecting all the citizens of Zimbabwe against gangs of armed bandits, who are on the payroll of the enemy forces of this country. Comrade Shamuyariara was reacting to allegations by the Zimbabwe Catholic Bishops Conference that the Zimbabwe National Army was violating human rights during their operations against the dissidents. The minister said the bishops have not produced any evidence to the effect that the security forces have committed acts that amount to violation of human rights. Comrade Shamuyariara pointed out that the crimes alleged to have been committed by the security forces in the Catholic Bishops Conference report are in fact acts of the dissidents.

He stressed that the government has the machinery and is always ready to investigate any cases of indiscipline on the part of the members of the national army, and if any is found guilty of any crime, appropriate measures are always taken. The minister said that, contrary to the allegations made by the Catholic bishops, the operations carried out by the national army in Matabeleland have created a climate of peace and relief for the population in the area. He said food supplies and drought relief have now been resumed, and schools and clinics are now functioning normally because of the success scored by the national army against bandits.

Comrade Shamuyariara said the allegations contained in the pastoral statement were compiled and phrased along the lines of fabricated reports of the hostile foreign press and are in the interests of those groups who are hostile to Zimbabwe. The minister also said some ZAPU officials have been spreading malicious rumors and stories to inflame the situation in Matabeleland, adding that the government cannot be held responsible for that. He said the dissident problem has been created by the ZAPU elements and some of the party leaders.

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